## Business Notices.

PRAISE WITHOUT PUPPERY.-We can consci-PRAISE WITHOUT PUPPERS.—We can conscient the best article best target and the properties of the best article for beautifying, moletening, preserving and invigorating the fact we have the self-to-benediction and that is experised harts, it is said to be us less efficacious, and that is experised harts, it is said to be us less efficacious and that is experised and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and inflammation of the Skin arising from other allays irritation and irritatio a bottle, retail. The sales leads over a million bottles a year a bottle, retail. The sales leads over a million bottles a year. This we know to be a fact. It is wid by all Druggists and Per This we know to be a fact. It is wid by all Druggists and Per Tumors threaghout the world. Principal Office No. 212 Broad

The comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY'S

The comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY'S

Univaled Stocking Krit Undershirts and Drawers,
distinguished by
Elasticity of texture.

Softness of surface.
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Bursblitty of wear.

Durability of wear.

Lowness in price, and
sold at James E. Ray's Pamily Hostery and Undersament
Manufactery.

No. 108 Bowery, near Orand at.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM

MALLEABLE IRON, Under Manufactured with Entringer.

Manufactured with Granin's Parters I Machinery, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one had the 'abor of making three goods by old methods is aved, and consequently they are three years of the prices.

Means Archez, Warner & Co.'s, Means, Archez, Warner & Co.'s, No. 376 Breadway, Chapin, Thradwell & Co., Sprinfigeld, Mass.

Planos and MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city— houlds to Second-Hand Planes—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Planes to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at H. Watzer's, Ro. SS Broadway. Pance tened, repaired, pollahed, boxed and moved. Cash paid for Second-band Planes. Music at reduced prices.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE OBLY SALAMANDER SAFE MADE.

AND THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

ared with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burgist-Proof Lock.

conred with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burgiar-Proc all Safes made by us are Warrantz D First Figure D America. Norton — Siles O Freeting so Locotas inakes or s-biolorated free Proct Saf. In a license having expered. Depots No. 122 Westers! (their Wall!) New York Blos. 22 Westers of Granife sts., Philadelphia, and Ro. 12 Westers of Chairle sts., Philadelphia, and Ro. 12 Westers of Chairle sts., Philadelphia, and B. G. Withers & Co., Patenthes and Manufacturers

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, ROTARY

Locks &c.—Marchants, Bankers, and others destring parfect so unity assaust fire and bunglars, are invited to examine our whose of Atom Patent Safes, and Bodars locks for Dwelling House Doors. Numerous testimonicals of their superiority over all others now in use, will be exhibited. Valenting & Butler. HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, No 90 and 92 Medendane. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three

Into the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of un-lement tests. Four first-premium aliver medals and a World's Fair medal awarded, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and whelesale by the man-facturer. LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

The proporting of a pure and unadulterated article of Jamaica Onager is now a great desideratum with every family. Its power and great efficacy for Diarrhea. Nervous Debuilty, Indigestion, &c., is known; but for its quality, we have to rely upon the reputation of the maker.

Lyon's Extract of Jamaica Ginger is guaranted a perfectly pure article, and should be always inquired for.

Solid throughout the world by overy respectable dealer.

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AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARKES & PARK.

AND COUNTRY STREET

Country of the devent package of 100 gross.

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PAPER DECORATIONS .- THOMAS FAYE & Co. No. 207 Breadway, 1 our Warren at, have on hand every variety of Paper Handrids, displayed on Science, so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workment only employed, and all work warranted.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH.-Dr. Frince, of Broadyn, proprietor, and Irof. Vergnes are in attempose at 10 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Noursigis, and all diseases arising from the imposition use of maroury or other matallic substances. Special department for labor.

THE HAIR .- To prevent its being bald, and to THE HARR.—To prevent its being baid, and to keep it glossy and soft, use Bootle's celebratate Hyperion Fluid. Should its color be unpleasing, Bootle's Electric Harr Dyrk will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Bootle's Balen or Cytherra is unrivaled. For shaving use Bootle's Abalen or Cytherra is unrivaled. For shaving use Bootle's Abalen or be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, W. Bootle, Boston; and may be had in this city of Barnes & Park, F. Rushton; Heggeman, Clark & Co. Riso, Broadway, A. B. & D. Sands, Fulton at, and Agent's throughout the world.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES sland prediction t above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DVK, the greatest sendarin article of its kind shronglout the world. His new stiple of Wites and Toutpeau is perfection itself. Wholesals and result of Chiramono's, be 6 and those.

WIGS - HAIR-DVE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S Who and Tourses have imprevements peculiar to their house. They are conferred all over the world for their graveful beauty, ease and durability—fixing to a charm. The largest and heat grown the world. Twelve private room of or a payment his famous Dyr. Sold at Hardman or No. 25 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE,-Country Mircharts ers i vited to examine our stack of Figure at American Paper Habanes embracing every variety anow to the frade. Thomas Fave & Co. No 287 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .-- A REMEDY IN ALL

THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES.—In the Board of Council and has eventing the Committee on the Fire Department for old resolution awarding the first premium for the heat Steem Serie Engine exhibited at the late price trial to heat Steem Serie Engine exhibited at the late price trial to the the series of the series of

this city.

At Measure Burnham's Machine be accepted as the second bod presented to the Committee.

That Mr. James Smith's Machine be accepted as the third bod presented to the Committee.

Www. B. LEONARD.

CARY - Pume is manufactured and and by C.CARY, No. 210
Brankers, Buckpor N.Y. Also, by J.C. CARY, No. 210
Brankers, B. Y. City

The following statistics of the Congressional Districts represented by Breoks of South Carolina, and Woodn'ff of Connecticat, from the Census of 1850,

will be found to be suggestive: 

The late rain has been a very extensive one, and people are everywhere congestulating each upon its great ad unleges, and the general good speed now of a large corn crep, of a great improvement in potatoes, an entire salvation of pastures, and a chance to get a crop of turnips. We beg farmers still to sow ture'p seed, because with so much moisture in the ground, the seed will sprout quick and give a good yield, if sown any time in August. In some sections of Connecticut, the pastures were so burnt up that formers cut up the drouth parched corn to feed castle.

SOUTHERS AID FOR KANSAS -T . Carolina Times publishes subscriptions made in the Chester district to establish Slavery in Kansas amounting to \$1,860 50.

We learn that there is to be a gathering of the friends of Tamperance and Prohibition at Auburn, on the evening of the 19th inst., to bid farewell to T. W. Brown and family, if The Cayinga Chief, about removing to Wisconsin and to take into consideration matters and things relating to the cause in the Empire State. It is expected that the meeting will be a large

The antiversary of the Battle of Plattsburgh, the 1th of September, is to be appropriately celebrated by the Republicans of Clinton County with an immense From at Ratification Meeting in Platsburgh Village Some of the best speak as in the State will be there.

## New York Daily Tribung

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WERELY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill, giving Mississippi a million and a half acres of land for railroads, passed several private bills, and decided that no more legislation is necessary to enable R. W. Thompson to draw \$42,000 for services rendered the Menomonee Indians.

In the House a resolution was adopted to allow Mr. Reeder per diem and milesge, and the subject of civil appropriations was considered, but nothing of importance was done except the defeat of an appropriation of \$300,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct.

Iowa is the first Free State to vote since the Presidential zominations, and there appears to be no doubt as to her way of thinking. Our latest dispatches affirm the election of the Republican State Officers, both Members of Congress, (never both carried our way before,) and the Legislature by large majorities. The following are the reported majorities in the counties heard from by telegraph, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1854, when Grimes (Republican) was elected, under the immediate effect of the Nebraska Iniquity, by 2,486 majority, running far ahead of his ticket. We then carried one Congressmen by 1.551, and lost the other by 179,

or # in the second of the seco	STATE	STATE-1856.		GOVERNOR-1854.	
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.		Bates.	
Scott	360		190	_	
Henry			634	-	
Desmoines			_	168	
Louisa		-	186	-	
Jefferson		-	193		
Van Buren		-	41		
Washington			376		
Jackson		-	-	99	
Muscatine		***	120	-	
Linn		9440	225	_	
Buchanan		-	70	_	
Delaware		-	83	7-	
Clayton			355	( man	
lowa		207	91	-	
Fayette		-	127	-	
Black Hawk.		-	39		
Johnson		***	139		
Dubuque		800	-	432	
Lee		250		251	
Total (20 Co's	,.5,240	1,050	2,869	950	
en. mai., 4.190	: do., in	'54, 1,91	9; Republi	can gam,	

Missouri returns are very confused and straggling, owing to the running of three tickets. We presume Col. Benton is not elected Governor, but cannot say which of his competitors is. The probabilities would seem to favor Ewing, but the South-west remains to be heard from, and there Polk will doubtless lead.

We have no confirmation from St. Louis of the report in Washington that Kennett is returned to Congress over Blair, and do not credit it. It may be true, but if so, our St. Louis dispatches ought to have announced it.

NORTH CAROLINA has doubtless followed in the wake of her old-time Whig sister, Kentucky, by giving a large majority for the stronger party of Slavery Extensionists. This does not disappoint us, as the result in Kentucky did. But the fact is, the country is weary of never-ending, still-beginpirg controversy respecting Slavery Extension, and is determined to bring the question to a direct and final issue. Slave States and Free States agree in this, and vote accordingly, repelling sideissues as untimely and impertinent. We did think Mr. Filmore would obtain the votes of two or | folks, though this is giving her too much; for the three Slave States; we are now convinced that he will get no Electoral Vote in any State of the Union. He may draw off popular votes enough to defeat Fremont, or he may not; but beyond this there is no significance in his running, and he might as well be taken out of the canvass.

There are some things-and even some wordshard to bear with patience, and among these the flippancy wherewith traitors to justice, morality, liberty, and every honorable obligation accuse true men of treason, is one of the hardest.

Take the present state of things in Spain, for example. There is not a demonstration in Epclid merally clearer than is the proposition that the Queen, Court and their suborned army chiefs are the real traitore, while those they have betrayed and butchered are loyal and faithful patriots. The Spanish People have repeatedly and fairly won their liberties-first, in the long and bloody war with Napoleon. Their King, Ferdinaud VII., who was a state prisoner in France during the whole of that struggle, returned with oaths on his lips to govern them according to their Constitution-oaths which he made haste to break at the earliest moment. In a few years, they rose against his usurpation and compelled him to renew his vows of fealty to a constitutional form of government-vows which he readily took, but at the same time dispatched confidential emissaries to the courts of other monarchs, begging them to fly to his aid and deliver him from the Constitution he had sworn to uphold and the necessity of keeping his oath. France, as the instrument of the Holy Alliance, sent the Duc d'Angoulème at the head of 100,000 men, and crushed out the liberties of Spain. Years passed, and France became engaged, with Great Britain for an ally, in a great war with Russia, and the Spanish patriots again improved their opportunity. In 1854 the people varquished their detested tyrants in fair fight, drove away some of the most obnexious and infamous of the crew, and compelled their miseducated and licentious but not utterly depraved Queen to sign a fresh compact to govern according to a liberal Constitution. This Constitution she has just overthrown, dismissing her liberal Ministry, and selecting one congenial to the heart of despotism; and, when the Cortes unanimously protested, her Ministers dispersed them by the bayonet, and proceeded to put down the people who rallied to defend their imperiled liberties by sweeping the streets of Madrid with grape and battering down its edifices with round shot. The people, deserted by their leaders, finally gave way. and Royal treason, backed by the Army, is for the moment triumphant, at least in the capital. Yet this does not at all affect the truth that the treason was plotted in the Palace, though probably instigated from the Tuileries, where perjury and all forms of crime against the Rights of Man have their

by the Cortes, which, it was supposed, would unmask some of her gigantic robberies of the Spanish treasury. Her danger is probably averted by this new coup d'Mat. And now the successful conspirators talk grandly of creason-not theirs, but that of the people who resisted their giant or me-and are willing to be gracious to those of the misguised who will manifest becoming contrition!

The same spectacle is evinced in our own country. There is not one honest, intelligent man who has carefully watched the progress of events in Kansas who does not know that the persons realty guilty of treason there are the Border Ruffians who invaded the Territory on her day of election, filled the ballot-boxes with illegal votes. drove off the legal voters, and in some instances expelled the judges of election whom they could not bend to their will, with the Legislators and other functionaries whose presense to legal authority is based upon these election outrages. The men who framed that Border-Ruffian code at Shawnee Mission were morally guitty of treason; those who have scouted and defied it have only done what true men were bound to do. We shall bear with regret, therefore, that all the infamous indictments for tresson found by Lecompte and his tools at Lecompton have been quashed. Let the State prisoners now guarded by U. S. troops be liberated on nominal bail, and let the venue be changed to some place where they can have a fair trial-Vermont, for example-but do not let these cases be so easily got rid of. Let the prisoners out on nominal bail-not one of them will seek to evade a trial, as their persecutors well know-and let their case come on at some spot where to love Liberty and resist Villainy is not a crime. They ought to be secured a fair trial and freedom to pre pare for it-more they do not ask or desire. When the turn of the real traitors shall come, we shall ask as much for them.

The great question which now absorbs the model Republic being whether or not a boundless new market shall be opened to the slave-breeders and slave-traders of the South, and whether the average price of their droves of "niggers" shall be raised from \$800 a head to \$3,000 and \$5,000, as Gov. Wise authorizes us to hope it may be by the election of Mr. Buchanan, it becomes more than ever a duty to study carefully the effect which the pursuit of those kindred branches of business has upon the moral and commercial prosperity of a community. The facts in the case are already tolerably well known to people who are wont to inform themselves on public questions, but, by way of impressing them anew upon our readers, let us look for a moment at that once honored and powerful State, which boasts this same genial and em hus astic Wise as its Chief Magistrate

Geographically, Virginia lies in the center of our

Atlantic States. She is the largest of them, embracing a territory of over twenty-six million acres, less than ten and a half millions of which are in improved farms, the remainder being wild land, and the value of the whole, according to the census of 1850, \$216,401,441. New-York has pearly twelve and a half million acres in improved farms and about six and three quarter millions unimproved, of a total value of \$554,500,000, or more than twice that of the lands of Virginia, possessing only two million less of improved acres. Although Virginia shows about seven millions more acres of territory than New-York, her whole soil is only worth half as much. To be very liberal, we will call the waste mountainous land of Virginia three times in quantity that of New-York, and this will leave Virginia an enermous surplus of productive acres over New-York, on an average quite as fertile in its original condition. Virginia has a population, according to the census of 1850, only a fraction short of 900,000 whites and 472,500 slaves, beside about 54,000 free colored persons. To make this mixed population on a par with whites, so far as productive labor is concerned, we will allow Virginia 1 200,000 people equal to white | learn. machinery which the Northern farmers use to aid their manual labor far more than balances all the available slave labor Virginia can control, slaves not being able to wield this machinery, simply because they do not know how. Against this whole population of Virginia we will put that of New-York in 1850, striking out the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, which will leave us about two and a half millions to be divided among the agricultural and manufacturing classes, and the country cities

and villages. But look again at the geographical position of Virginia. It lies between latitudes 3640 and 3940 porth, covering also 8 of longitude, embracing the finest climate in the United States and favorable to the fullest development of the physical man, and all the grains, animals and fruits which we cultivate. She has three noble, navigable rivers, two of which extend into the heart of the State and the other for nearly 100 miles along her northern beundary, beside numberless smaller ones which pour into the noblest bay of America-and that bay half of it within her own boundaries, with the harbor of Norfo k, decidedly the best in Amerion, accessible at all times. In the inlets of this bay exist fisheries of great value. Vast tracts of rich sgricultural lands lie spread over her surface; water power incalculable and accessible; scenery the most magnificent in her hills and mountains; springs and small streams without number, running in every direction to fertilize and water her farms; "mires of gold, copper, lead, iron, coal, salt, lime, "marls, gypsum, magnesian and alum earths, " marble, granites, soapstones and sandstones, among the treasures as yet for the most part unbeeded in the bowels of the earth.' Such are her natural resources, and yet Virginia in her sgriculture and population-once the first-is now the fifth State in the Union. In territory, she is still one of the largest. Her agriculture, her ancient renown, and in which she should now show ascendancy, is low; her commerce, trade and manufactures are nowhere; although in all the materials to build up and sustain a mighty State, she is the richest of all! In fact, Virginia has little left of former comparative greatness but "pleasant memories," to which she is always alive in the contemplation of great statesmen and official dignitaries who have enjoyed a nation's honors. Of the utter paucity of her present great men, we need not speak; it is in her past that she glories. Her magnates have dwindled like her agriculture, and decayed with her abandoned soils. Modern Virginians show only their present prowess in slave breeding, and advocating the roltenberough system of a past age. They are now chiefly pertinacious in maintaining an exploded system which some other Slave States even are ashamed to uphold. Such is Virginia nowan effete empire-holding back in asinine focus. The more infamous mother of the Spanish obstinacy to the politics of Nathaniel Macon Queen lives in France, and has for some time been and John Randolph, a magnificent specimen trembling for the result of an investigation ordered of stationary "progress," There she lies, a

broad, outstretched, grand territory, in the heart of a great nation, possessing more natural resources for spatining a great population and immense wealth than any other State, and yet a country putting us in mind of the remark of John Quincy Adams in Congress, who, in advocating the propriety of an immediate occupancy of Oregon by our people, said "it was our duty as a free and "civilized nation"-and he drew his position from Divine authority-"to take possession of, and "reduce to cultivation, all waste territory within

our reach." Matched with New-York, as we have shown by statistics. Virginia is a waste territory, comparatively. Her Slavery, moving over the earth like the army worm, has set upon the fertile spots of land, exhausted them, and then moved on to ravage other fertile spote; yet, unlike the army-worm, which leaves the land scathed only by its blighting work, but free to the hand of renewed cultivation, still holds it under the bondage of slave laws, and shuts out all renovation, which can only be accomplished by free labor. Were English law applied to Virginia, the statutes of eminent domain, or the Irish encumbered estates would be enforced on the plea of public national pecessity, whereas that noble territory is now occupied by less than a million of white people, who make a poor living on the labors and increase of less than half a million of enslaved negroes-a beautiful commentary upon our boasted American progress in civil and religious liberty !

According to her own statistics, the white popul lation of Virginia, as a mass, are uneducated, a large proportion of them being brutally ignorant, while the slaves generally are in as utter mental darkness as the horses or the cattle that they drive. Indeed, public education and religion cannot exist with Slavery, while for all future time, so long as we have new territory to occupy under such a system of labor, this course of things must go on in tenfold intensity. And yet the astounding anomaly is presented that less than half of the free white population of Virginia enforce this odious system upon the unwilling larger moiety; and in the face of all this they clamor continually against their dependence upon the Free States for their manufacturing and commercial resources, and threaten to establish their independence of them hereafter by conventions! A cure for these evils lies in the abandonment of Slavery as the basis of society and of slave breeding as the principal industry and source of revenue. This done, and in another generation Virginia would be second only to New-York and Pennsylvania in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, the great sources of wealth, prosperity and happiness in all pations. Nothern farmers, manufacturers and merchants would pour in upon her, her lands would be trebled in value, her population would grow slike in numbers and intelligence, and ber resources and wealth would be augmented to a degree that even the most visionary anticipations of Wise himself Lever compassed.

It seems that but fourteen out of the forty-two Judges of the State were at the Albany Convention on the 6th and 7th uit. In consequence of this slim attendance, it was thought proper to take no decisive action upon the Court rules, but simply to appoint a Committee, with instructions to report upon them in 1858. A good deal of harmless discussion was indulged in, with regard to "the standing rule," which requires Counsel, while examining witnesses, to remain on their legs, ' unless the Court shall otherwise order"-a proviso which, in many Districts as well as this, has rendered the rule practically ineffective. It was generally deemed best, however, to leave the matter, as heretofore, in the discretion of the presiding Judge. The subject of admissions to the bar was also talked about: but nothing definite decided, or even suggested, so far as we can

It is to be regretted that some general plan of future examinations should not have been agreed upon, or at least some hints thrown out as to the stringency with which they would be conducted, both to insure uniformity of practice and to inform those who are beginning study of what they are to expect. Almost any good plan, almost any rational standard would probably have been accepted by the absent Judges and put in practice until the next general Convention, when, we hope, some system like the English may be adopted. But the matter is now left to the Judges of each District to decide for themselves; and the promise by Judge Roosevelt that examinations should be more rigid in this city holds good for September next. It would be but fair, however, to make known beforehand any great step for the better, in order to warn the unprepared of the mortifying rejection to which they may be subjected. The provision in the second rule, that the applicant must prove that he is a resident of the District in which he applies, will prevent all attempts by the student to change bis place of trial, even if it were possible to find a more lenient tribunal elsewhere.

The Convention did nothing, as we have said, because but a third of its members were present. The reason is a good one-there was no quorum in attendance. But why not? What propriety is there in Judges, of all men, reglect. ing to obey the plain letter of the statute? The Code (sec. 470) says: "The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Superior · Court of the City of New-York, and of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, shall meet in general session at the Capitol in Albany, on the first Wednesday in August, 1852, and every two years thereafter.' If this had been designed wholly, as perhaps it was in part, to let the Judges who, under the present system, have no other opportunity in the course of their duties, become acquainted with one another, compare notes on the work of the preceding two years, derive what advantage they may frem each other's experience, and try to introduce some uniformity of practice and harmony in those numerous points which are left to the discretion of each Justice-the effect of all which would be infusing a fresh spirit into the administration of the law, and creating a little concert of action among them on the Bench in the several districts-if this were all, those who failed to be present would be justly blameworthy. From politicisns to deutists, every class of men has its Conventions, which are all largely attended, and are supposed to put new life into their members, if nothing more. Is the law, as at present administered in this State, the only thing, then, which is not susceptible of improvement! Is it really "the perfection of reason" ? We shall not presume to answer the question.

But this biennial Convention has a special duty to perform. It is called " to revise the general rules of Court, and to make such amendments thereto " and such further rules, not inconsistent with the

"Code, as may be necessary to parry it into full "tilect" The Convention has met but twice since the passage of this statute. Was there nothing to be done at a third session? The statute says, yes; so say the Judges who were present at Albany, if the consumption of two days in discussing various questions and the appointment of their Committee means anything. The Code introduced a new system of practice, at first incomplete, consequently amended year after year, and still, if the lawyers are to be believed, wanting in perspicuity and precision. The rules of Court are to carry it into full effect; they must, therefore, change as it changes; besides, they will naturally be found deficient on trial, and require correction and enlargement, especially when it is considered that they were framed by men grown stiff under an entirely different system. In view of all these facts, we confess curselves much surprised at the remissness of so many heads of the law. Do they really prefer Saratoga to duty? Can they not spare a couple of days once in two years from their Summer vacation, for the purpose of looking into matters of prime consequence to their profession and the public, and inquiring whether the wheels of Justice may not be made to move with less friction and more speed?

On the 15th day of August, 1842, John C. Frement and his little band of explorers scaled the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, never before treeden by human foot, and unfurled the flag of our Union from that bleak pinnacle, 13,570 feet above the level of the ocean-the highest point at which that flag ever waved. We are tempted to extract from his official report of that exploration the following account of the ascent of the summit:

lowing account of the ascent of the summit:

Aug. 15.—It had been supposed that we had finished
with the moun sins; and the evening before it had been
arranged that Carson should set out at daylight, and
return to breakfast at the Camp of the Mules, taking
with him all but four or five men, who were to stay
with me and bring back the mules and instruments.
Accordingly, at the break of day they set out. With
Mr. Preuss and myself remained Basil Lajeunesse,
Clement Lambert, Janisse, and Descoteaux. When
we has secured strength for the day by a hearty breakfast, we covered what remained, which was enough
for one meal, with rocks, in order that it might be
safe from any maraucing bird, and, sadding our mules, rafe from any maraucing bird, and, saddling our mules, turned our faces once more toward the peaks. This time we determined to proceed quietly and cautiously, turned our faces once more toward the peaks. This time we determined to proceed quietly and cautiously, deliberately resolved to accomplish our object if it were within the compass of human means. We were of opinion that a long defile which lay to the left of yesterday's route would lead us to the foot of the main peak. Our mules had been refreshed by the fine grass in the little ravine at the Island camp, and we intended to ride up the defile as far as possible, in order to husband our strength for the main ascent. Though this was a fine passage, still it was a ceflie of the most rugged mountains known, and we had many a rough and steep slippery place to cross before reaching the end. In this place the sun rarely shone; snow lay along the border of the small stream which flowed through it, at decasional icy passages made the footing of the mules very insecure, and the rocks and ground were moist with the tricking waters in this spring of mighty rivers. We soon had the satisfaction to find ourselves riding along the huge wall which forms the central summits of the chain. There at last it russ by our sides, a nearly perpendicular wall of granite, terminating 2,000 to 3,000 feet above our heads in a serrated line of broken, jagged cones. We rode on until we came almost immediately below the main peak, which I denominated the Snow peak, as it exhibited more snow to the eye than any of the neighboring summits. Here were three small lakes of a green color, each, pethaps, of a thousand yards in demeter, and apparently very deep. These lay in a

hibited more snow to the eye than any of the neighboring summits. Here were three small lakes of a green color, each, perhaps, of a thousand yards in diameter, and apparently very deep. These lay in a kind of chasm; and, according to the barometer, what attained but a few hundred feet above the Island lake. The barometer here stood at 20-450, attached therm meter 70 deg.

We managed to get our mules up to a little bench about a hundred feet above the lakes, where there was a patch of good grass, and turned them loose to graze. During our rough rice to this place, they had exhibited a wenderful surefootedness. Parts of the defile were filled with angular, sharp fragments of rock, three or four and eight or ten feet cube; and among these had worked their way, leaping from one narrow point to another, rarely making a false step, and giving us no occasion to dismount. Having divested ourselves of every innecessary incumbrance, we commenced the ascent. This time, like experienced travelers, we did not press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting down so soon as we found breath beginning to fail. At intervals we reached places where a number of springs gushed from the rocks, and about 1,000 feet above the lakes came to the snow line. From this point our progress was uninterrupted climbing. Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick mecensins, with soles of parfiche, but here I put on a light, thin pair, which I had brought for the purpose, as now the use of our toes became necessary to a further advance. I availed myself of a sort of comb of the mountain, which should and the solar radii attor, io ined to the steepness of the smooth rock, had like a buttress, and which the wind and the colar radi-ation, joined to the steepness of the smooth rock, had kept almost entirely free from snow. Up this I made my way rapidly. Our cautious method of advancing at the outset had spared my strength: and, with the exception of a slight disposition to headache, I felt no remains of yesterday's linees. In a few minutes we reached a point where the buttress was overbanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the diffi-culty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several bundred feet.

Putting hands ard feet in the crevices between the blocks, I succeeded in getting over it, and, when I reached the top, found my companions in a small valley below. Descending to them, we continued climbing, and in a short time reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have prepitated me it to an immense snow-field five hundred test below. To the edge of this field was a sheer by precipice; and ther, with a gradual fall, the field sloped off for about a mile, until it shruck the foot of another lower riege. I stood on a narrow crest, about three feet in width, with an inclination of about 20 deg. N. 51 deg. E. As seen as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity. I descended, and each man ascended in his turn; for I would only allow one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab, which it seemed a breath would huri into the abyes below. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, and fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag Putting hands and feet in the crevices between the tional flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. During our morning's ascent, we had met no sign of animal life, except the small sparrow-like bird already mentioned. A stillness the most profund and a terrible solitude forced themselves constattly on the mind as the great features of the place. Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, and taken by any sound, and solitude complete, the thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee (browns, the humble-bee) came winging his flight from he eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the

men.

It was a strange place, the key rock and the highest peak of the Recky Mountains, for a lover of wacas sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that ne was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—a solitary pionest to foretell the advance of civilization. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where all accounts are companied. where all animated nature seems at war; and, seizing him immediately, put him in at least a fit place—in the leaves of a large book, among the flowers we had collected on our way. The barometer stood at 18-293, the attached thermometer at 44 deg.; giving for the elevation of this summit 13-700 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the here. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect. From the description given by Mackenzie of the meuntains where he crossed them, with that of a French effect still further to the north, and Col. Long's measurements to the south, joined to the opinion of the oldest traders of the country, it is presumed that this is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The the is the highest place of the Rocky Mountains. The day was sunny and bright, but a slight shining mist bung over the lower plains, which interfered with our view of the surrounding country. On one side we overlooked in numerable lakes and streams, the spring of the Colorado of the Galf of California; and on the other was the Wind River valley, where were the heads of the Yellowstone branch of the Missonri; far to the north, we could just discover the snowy heads of the *Trois Tetons*, where we're the sources of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers; and at the southern extremity of the ridge, the peaks were plainly visible among which were some of the springs of the Nebraska or Platte River. Around us, the whole scene had one main, striking feature, which was that of terrible convulsion. Parallel to its length, the ridge was split into chasms and fissures; between which rese the thin lofty walls, terminated with slender mirarets and columns. According to the barometer, the little creat of the wall on which we stood was three thousand five hundred and seventy feet above that place, and two thousand seven hundred and eighty above the little lakes at the bottom, immediately a Friends of Frement! it is time that an organ ization of those determined to aid his election to the Presidency were effected in every ward and township throughout the country. Wherever t has been delayed, let a call be issued at once for meeting to unfurl the Fremont flag on the erecia; of Friday next, it being the anniversary of his to furling the Stars and Stripes on the highest pear of the Rocky Mountains. Where sufficient time is not afforded for this, let a meeting be held us an organization effected on the next evening, or a the first practicable evening thereafter. Erm

where there are but two ready to enter into the

work let them meet and resolve themselves into

Fremont Club, and be sure that there will be

enough to come to their help thereafter. But it is

high time that organization and systematic effort

were begun. Let it not be postponed another hope The Republican Gazette is a new paper issued Daily and Weekly at Trenton under the Editoria charge of JAMES T SHERMAN, well known as the faithful and trusted Ed tor of the old but now per. verted State Gazette. The new paper is to be pub. lished weekly till election for fifty cents, and we urge the friends of FREMONT and DAYTON through. out the State to make up a good list for it at every Post-Office, and send on the names and cash immediately. It will be ably and fearlessly conducted

and will make its mark wherever it is read. -We fear our friends in New-Jersey have been misled into some good-natured compliances or compromises which will cost them dearly. They have no deadlier adversaries than the Fillmoreits, and it is the only wise course to recognize this fact and act upon it throughout. It may be very well to secure a Governor, but not at the peril of our Electoral ticket. Long before the election, if it is not now, it will be palpable to all but the obstipately blind that Fremont and Buchanan are the only real candidates, and that votes for Fillmore are simply thrown away. Let us have a clean, square fight all through, and we shall at least deserve to succeed.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856. No intelligence came by the last foreign mail warranting an expectation that the British mission would be filled immediately, or the Legation soon reopened by the late Secretary. Lord Palmerston is in no hurry to conquer his prejudices, and he has by no means recovered from the recent collision with our Secretary of State. It is supposed here that the British Government will take no step until the result of the Presidential election is ascertained, when the appointment of a Minister may be somewhat determined by the complexion which it shall assume. In the mean time, the two countries are getting along very snugly, thus demonstrating that the absence of Mr. Crampton and his Consuls are of very little moment on either side of the Atlantic. Indeed, they are pretty well forgotten already, and can hardly be revived again into any sort of noto-

The Cabinet had a long and anxious sitting to-day, at which Kansas matters engressed more than ordinary attention. There is a clear majority for immediate retreat and change of policy, and the whole tone of the advices which reach Washington from the Northern and Western Democracy, is urgent and even mandatory on this point. President inclines to these counsels, and he will be apt to anticipate any action by Congress on the Appropriation bills, by the removal of Lecompte and his tribe, and by the release of Gov. Robinson and his fellow "traitors." A concession thus ex-torted by a political exigency would be utterly destitute of moral force, and will rather weaken than strengthen the cause to which it is addressed as a desperate expedient. Not a vote can be

gained by such concession of partisan injustice.

Another indirect attempt to get at the Pacific Railroad bill this morning through a report of the Committee on Public Lands, failed, by a large vote of the House, to take up the Naval Appropriations, which were designed to be put aside tem perarily. Still this project evidently ground daily, and with a fair wind, it may steer between the shoals of opposition, which now threaten it from various quarters.

Mr. Forsyth, the new Minister to Mexico, will

go out by the next steamer from New Orleans, but will carry no unusual instructions with him. If a commercial treaty can be negotiated at ail during the present Administration, as is hoped, it will be through the direct agency of Gov. Marcy and Gen. Robles, the Mexican Minister here.

At last the Internal Improvement bills are off the carpet in the Senate. One breathes freer at the news. They were beginning to supplient the fame of the Greek Kalends. Yesterday the grave and reverend Soignors put off their dinners till past 5 o'clock that they might wind up this long ac-count, and give the President a fair chance for re-

flection.

Just think of it, Percy Walker of Alabams, who led the American forces during the contest for Speaker, and rallied their faltering energies throughout that historical struggle, has renounced Fillmore and all kindred connections. He made a clean breast of it last night to a thin house, and manifestly feels better this morning. His faith in the Northern wing of Know-Nothingism, after the Philadelphia performance, was never remarkable; but it has become less so, even to the turning of his back upon the platform of that delectable body: a complete separation from former alliances, and an open profession for Buchanan. He said, in answer to Mr. Allison, if Fremont was elected, and the Missouri Compromise repealed, he was for disunion squarely, and so was the South.

They say here that the Collins Line are quite willing to let the appropriation for the present year lie over till next Session, and therefore are not urgent or operating now. By this process, the Government would be in good faith bound to pay under the existing rates of \$33,000 per round trip; while, if the contract were made, and the notice carried, it would be reduced nearly one talf, making the little difference of more than a third of a million of dollars a year. Vanderbilt works hard through his enlisted influences, but it will prove to be "I eve's Labor Lost," for no contract can be carried at this Session, unless by most nexpected change of opinion and operations.

The Naval Appropriation bill was got through the House after some squibbling, but the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, white subsequently proceeding with the Civil bill, was constrained to ask the Committee to rise, for want of a quorum at half-past two o'clock in the day! The same thing occurred yesterday about the same hour. Here, with only six or seven legislative days left of the session, it is impossible to keep the necessary number of members in the Hall for the transaction of business. It is afgross outrage upon the people, which can only be corrected, ic part, by publishing the absences daily. Mr. Bail succeeded in attaching an amendment to the appropriation for the New-Orleans Custom-House, break ing up the system of military superintendence in the construction of public buildings throughout the country. This change will work material ad-vantages in many respects, and will be felt in the economy as well as in the increased improvement

of these works.

There was a pretty sharp debate in the Senate upon the Sherman amend nent to the Army bill. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Butier, and such like, denounce ing it as revolutionary, while Mr. Wade, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Fessenden on the other side, vindicated the right, and policy of the popular branch as the national custodian of the people's money to impose qualifications upon the expendi-